The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,951.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,032 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Paterson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
,, Cuddalore	25	,, Madras	5
,, Narrakel	27	,, Coconada	8
,, Alepee	28	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Colombo	30	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Galle	31	,, False Point	11
,, Negapatam	June 3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

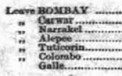
During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will proceed to the Malabar Coast, calling at all the intermediate Ports as usual, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and not THURSDAY, as previously advertised.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th May 1871.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without Food.
,, Suez	36	22	8	
,, Port Said	38	24	8	
,, Alexandria	40	26	9-10	
,, Messina	45	32	12	
,, Naples	47	33	13	
,, Leghorn	48	34	13	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

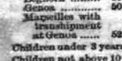
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, as follows:—

The SPHINX, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£15- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port-Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. [illegible]

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA (2,146 tons, and 650 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE s.s. LORNE will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. This is a first-class Clyde-built Steamer, fitted with capital accommodation for Cabin-passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows:—

£45 to Liverpool } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 to Suez ..... }

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Steam Ship Lorne.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.
(To be despatched latest at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30		
Ditto	Brindisi	£40	
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45	

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CHILDERS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Byrom will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Efford.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Mazagon.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his Residedence, Bar House, Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Cleaveit Poole, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises: Drawing and Dining-room, round Carved Blackwood Tables, handsomely Carved Pier, Sofa, Work and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Carved Conversation and Reclining Couches, Ottoman, Settee, Teapoys, Drawing-room, Folding and Easy Chairs, one and three-light hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Pier Mirror, Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, 2 Red Screens, Wardrobes, Almira, Washstands with furniture, comple e, Dressing Tables with English Toilet Glasses, a single Bengal Cot, Towel and Clothes Stands, Porcelain, Cut Glass and Plateds are, Dispense Articles, Carpets, Matting, &c.

AT 1 P.M. (unless previously disposed of)

A very handsome single-seated Chariot Brougham, with movable glass front built to order especially for Bombay by Wyburn, Long Acre, in excellent order, with a handsome Arab Horse and Harness, complete.

A Buggy by the same maker to match the Brougham, also in excellent order.

A Gentlemen's Riding Saddle in good order.

A single set of Buggy Harness.

A double Child's Perambulator in good order.

N.B.—The Brougham and Horse will be offered separately if desired. No Catalogues are to be published, but a detailed list may be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, and the property will be on view, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING.—The FIRST ENTRANCES for the following RACES CLOSE at AHMEDNUGGUR on the 1st of JUNE:—

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.
THE AGA'S PURSE.
THE NUGGUR DERBY.
THE NUGGUR CUP.
AND
THE HUSSAR CUP.

FRED. LUKIN, Hon. Sec., Nuggur Races.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per CONFLICT, Symons, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo with delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Symons will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

ORIENTAL PRESS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. ALFRED SWIFT has been appointed MANAGER of the above Press, and that he has been AUTHORISED to RECEIVE MONEY and SIGN all BILLS, PAPERS, &c., for and on account of the above Press.

PUNDLIK NARAYEN LAUD, } Proprietors.
MADHOWRAO DINANATHJEE, } Oriental Press.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SOBABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—At the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1871, there were present sixteen Shareholders. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey occupied the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Secretary laid the Proceedings of the Third Ordinary General Meeting, which were duly confirmed, and then read the Report of the Directors.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee,—"That the Report read before the Meeting, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee,—"That a Dividend of Rupees Six per Share be declared payable on and after Thursday, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell street, Fort."

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and seconded by Mr. F. Blackmore,—"That Messrs. Carsetjee Nowgewanjee Cama and A. Viegas be re-elected as Directors."

4th. Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell,—"That Mr. Cowerjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed Auditor for the ensuing year, and that his remuneration be Rupees One Hundred per annum."

5th. Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell,—"That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Company."

6th. Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pestonjee Framjee,—"That the thanks of the Meeting are due to Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey for his able conduct in the Chair."

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Chairman.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

BASS'S BEER,
Imported through
THE SUEZ CANAL,
Bottled by Stone.

	Cash.
Ordinary Quarts, per dozen	Rs. 5 12
Do. Pints, ,,	3 12

STOUT,
By Sparks, Moline & Co.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in pints, per doz.	3 12

CLARET.

BEST MEDOC CLARET, quarts, per doz.	11 0
Ditto ,, pints, ,,	6 8

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURIER BAGS,
IN CANVAS AND MOROCCO.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 5-8 to Credit Rs. 16.

HAND BAGS,
IN MOROCCO, RUSSIA, AND SEAL SKIN.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 4-8 to Credit Rs. 40.

LINEN BAGS,
OF STOUT CANVAS WITH LEATHER STRAPS & PADLOCK, from Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 5.

MONEY BAGS,
EXPRESSLY MADE TO CARRY RUPEES.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 9 to Credit Rs. 16.

OVERLAND HAND BAGS,
EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR OVERLAND USE.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 40.

PORTMANTEAUX,
ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 45.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 21 to Credit Rs. 50.

PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS,
RUG STRAPS, SPIRIT FLASKS,
AND
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RISK OF INFECTION
FROM
SMALL-POX, CHOLERA,
and other atmospherically Contagious Diseases, is best prevented by free use of
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 5 lbs., per cwt	11 9	13 0
Do. do. Cask of 200 lbs	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

Free daily ablution of the body with CARBOLIC SOAP is also most useful, and, moreover, allays or completely cures, without any danger of infernal disorder.

PRICKLY HEAT
and consanguineous Diseases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest styls	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trouser, warranted to fit	3 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Coloured Washing Flannel Waistcoats, and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	10 to 18	
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts	5 to 9	

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Wool Vests, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Trousers.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
Uniforms made according to Regulation.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1¾ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR FLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
ew Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 15 each.
Print and Fancy Skirt and Petticoat, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Coloured Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only. White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Paris Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers fr. TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24th, it is expected that the AMBLI ROAD and SAMUND STATIONS will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

J. B. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 15th May 1871.

AT a MEETING of the Committee of the FINE ARTS SOCIETY, held at Simla on the 13th May, it was decided to OPEN the ANNUAL EXHIBITION for 1871 at Simla on WEDNESDAY the 20th of September next.

All Pictures and Contributions must arrive at Simla by SATURDAY the 9th September.

Further particulars will be published hereafter by the Secretary.

Co-operation is looked for from all Artists and Amateurs and from all persons who take interest in the Fine Arts.

Simla, 13th May 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10s. per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Corporation, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID, at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 15th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reluction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 38.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, specially care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are lofty, and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull with some slight change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	7 p.c.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
17,500	500	150	do.	Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue.....	182½
8,250	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,880
80,000	250	all	2 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	212	all	10 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	380 nl.
30,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	160
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	625	109.15.0	do.	Do. New 8% shares	128
...	42	42.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	1,410	1,500	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	614	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	108

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.....	1,695
8,000	150	all		Fiore Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	500	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Portcanning	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,725
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,000
150	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1000	400	150		Broach Mills	500
750	2,000	all		Dhuramsey Spinning	2,825
750	2,000	all	75	p.c.	Great Eastern.....	2,175
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,090
800	2,000	all	350	p.a.	Oriental.....	2,700
600	2,500	2,000	...		Royal	2,400

*Pro share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	1,000	750	225	p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,150
300	1,000	1,150	75	p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ..	1,100
250	3,500	650	Nil		Alexandra Press Co.....	490
15	12,000	14,000	2,400		Apollo Press Co.....	7,350
200	1,000	1,000	250		Bombay Press & G. Co.	2,410
200	500	all	60	p.c.	Do. Do. New	625
370	1,850	all	Nil		Colaba Press Co.....	5,600
250	5,000	all	...		East India Press Co.....	3,500
150	1,500	all	300		Fort Press Co.....	10,700
300	2,000	1,800			Framji Cowasji Press ..	1,025
1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		Hydraulic Press Co....	2,450
350	5,000	1,467	70	p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	1,175
200	5,000	2,000	600	p.	Kurrachee Press Co.....	1,325
2,000	400	400	250	p.	Modsu Press & G. Co..	510
120	2,500	all	350		Prince of Wales Press..	2,450
250	2,000	1,000	Nil		Victoria Press, Madras..	925
150	2,000	all	Nil		Wadsworth Press Co.....	3,000
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company	775

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
300	8	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 20
95	19		Do. China 1
200	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
...	...		East India Bank..... 1
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
200	703	May "	Royal Bank 2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,575	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co..... 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months sight..	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do..	1s. 11d.
Do Documents..	6 Do. do..	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	10 days' sight ..	99½
Do.	60 days' sight ..	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.....	10 days' sight..	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Caroias	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	1-7
Gold Leaf	,,	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	16-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cents	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cents	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1865-67.....	103
15 years' Debenture Loans.....	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	115
Do. Do. Market Rate.....	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY '18.

Mant, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Tanna.
Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. C. Weir, 1st Battalion 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, to complete the establishment.

The furlough to Europe granted to Sugeon-Major J. C. Trestail by G. O. No. 195, dated 15th March last, is under the furlough regulations of 1868 (rule 9)

Assistant Surgeon J. Raby, Bombay Indian Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., Superintending Engineer P. D., is allowed a furlough to Europe for seven months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, from date of departure in the current month.

The Government General Orders No. 795, dated 30th November, and No. 799, dated 1st December 1870, are cancelled; and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1851.

Jamedar Bhugwan Khan, H. M.'s 29th Regiment N. I. (2nd Belooch Regiment), is dismissed the service.

The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, rejoining the department, to have effect from 27th ultimo:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain E. S Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Major A. R. Sinwell, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

The following letter from the Government of India, No. 171, dated 4th May 1871, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acquaint you that, as horse allowance was included in the old rate of Infantry pay at half batta stations, of which Staff Corps pay is the equivalent, it must be held now to be included in the consolidated Staff Corps pay of all field officers, who may, therefore, properly be required to keep up chargers even though holding no appointment."

The following native promotions are made:—

2nd Regiment N. I. (Grenadier)—Jemedar Gunnaiter Ituaiter to be Subedar, and Colour Havildar Bhagwat Gungaat to be Jemedar, from the 23rd April 1871, in succession to Nagoo Chowan, pensioned.

Colour Havildar Sidhah to be Jemedar from the 23rd April 1871, vice Isaac Dhondoo Dergeret, pensioned.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Sellon, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is raised to increased pay from the 16th March 1871, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Cosgrave, retired.

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, of the Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay from the 14th January 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Francis, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to avail himself of the furlough granted him in Government General Order No. 288, 19th ultimo, from date of departure in the current month.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon G. B. Hadow, Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Fagan, Adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry, performed the duties of Brigade Major, Deesa, in addition to his own, from the 12th to the 25th April 1871.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captains G. E. Hancock and W. F. Prideaux respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden on the 14th ultimo, in the afternoon.

On the same occasion Captain S. B. Miles received charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden from Captain Prideaux.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr T. T. Hanbart, as Acting Consul in Bombay for the Netherlands, during the absence of Mr. Otto Nolke.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Raymond West to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lloyd, on leave, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopalrow Govind Phatak, second class Subordinate Judge of Coompta, in the Canara District, has been allowed a further extension of leave for one year from the 28th April 1871, the date of expiry of the leave granted to him in Government Notification dated the 23rd April 1870.

Doctor Charles Kelway Colston to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum, assumed charge of his office on the 9th instant, before office hours, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is allowed furlough for a period of one month, under section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee rules of 1866.

Mr. Pandooruug Dajee Adhikary has been appointed Treasury Officer at Kurrachee, with effect from 14th January 1870.

The appointment of Mr. J. F. Fleet to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, notified under date the 29th March 1871, is cancelled, and Mr. F. Birkbeck is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, vice Mr. Nugent, or until further orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Mahalkurries in the Poona Collectorate with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864:—

1. Mr. Rowjee Purushram, Mahalkurry at Baramuttee.
2. Mr. Balcrishna Dhondeo, Mahalkurry at Ambegaum.
3. Mr. Sheoram Hurry, Mahalkurry at Pour.

Mr. R. Oliphant to act as Deputy Conservator in the Forest Department, vice Mr. Scannel.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. B. Beatty is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Surgeon-Major B. G. Lord, M.D., proceeded on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R.E., to act as Mint Master, Bombay, notified under date the 17th March 1871, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., is confirmed as Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, with effect from the 10th December 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas H. Moore, Esq., is appointed a Member of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. A. D. Grant, resigned.

The appointments of Mr. C. Mathews as Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery of H. M.'s Dockyard, and of Mr. P. McArthur as Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, notified on the 13th April last, may, for the time being, be considered as substantive.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. John Hycoop is appointed to act as Inspector of Police in the Colaba District, vice Mr. George Hewett, or till further orders.

Mr. Bechardass Veridass is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Neriad, in the Kaira Collectorate.

Azum Wassoodeo Gopal, Mamlutdar of Bowda, in Khandeish, to be Mamlutdar of Challisgaum; the appointment of Hurree Bulwunt to the latter being cancelled at his own request.

Azum Ramchunder Bhikhajee, Mamlutdar of Mahim, in the Tanna Collectorate, to be Mamlutdar of Sowda.

Azum Dinkar Trimbuck, appointed Mamlutdar of Roha, in Colaba, in succession to Hurree Bulwunt, to be probationary Mamlutdar of Mahim.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th May, 1871.

The Head Quarters of the Army will return to Poona on the 5th proximo, correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

Major R. M. Bonnor, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Ahmednuggur.

Major H. L. Sibthorpe, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Ahmednuggur.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Cornet J. H. Peckham, to Matheran, from 21st April to 20th May 1871, on medical certificate.

15th Hussars.—Captain R. M. Briscoe, to Kurgoon, from 2nd to 15th June 1871, on private affairs.

83rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Surgeon T. Teevan, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Bond, to England, over land, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Captain W. C. Strickland, to Bombay, from date of departure for 10 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned officers were appointed to do duty with the invalids proceeding to England in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Euphrates on the 20th ultimo:—

Colonel Bowlands, v.c., 41st Foot, to command.
Captain C. H. Cookes, Royal Artillery.
Captain A. R. Hoskins, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Livesay, Royal Engineers.
Captain W. G. Brown, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.
Captain K. J. Pascoe, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Lieutenant W. Blois, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Lieutenant R. Alexander, 38th Foot.
Lieutenant C. Torkington, 41st Foot.
Lieutenant W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot.
Lieutenant P. Justice, 108th Foot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH MAY.

London.....	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton.....	£2 13s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee.....		
Overland ..Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium.....	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt.....		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Winslow	Darmandrits..	Calcutta, March 18.
18	Surat (s)	Baker.....	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Sunda (s)	Coates	China, &c.
	Barham	Phillips	Falmouth.
	The Tweed	Stuart	London.
	Red Cr. s	Young	Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship St. Bernard, to Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Asia, to Liverpool.
Ship Childers, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May			
16	Rangoon (s).....	Sanders	Moulmein, May 6

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

May			
15	Vixen (s)	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Consul, 10 kegs soda sesquicarbo, W. Cooper.
Childers, 4 cases hardware, D Canjee; 20 cases China clay, the G I S and W Mills; 31 cases biscuits, M P Writer.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 2,269 slabs spelter, T Cuma; 6,026 casks hard spelter, Merwanjee & Co.
British Consul, 33 packages printing press and materials, J Neuberg; 26 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 11 cases oilmanstores, 4 bales bacon, M Cooverjee & Co; 50 boxes bar soap, C. Khetsey; 41 cases oilmanstores, 11 cases cheese, and 3 cases biscuits, R Angus & Co; 6 cases biscuits, Bolton & Co.
Childers, 72 boxes bar soap, E Rascoljee.
Lord Canning, 15 cases oilmanstores and 24 cases cheese, E M Setna; 7 bales printing paper, Rev. G. Bowen; 50 cases copper sheets, Thomas Stenart & Co.
Sam Mendel, 15 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Virago, 7 cases printing paper, Bombay Gazette Press.
Cartago Nova (s), 30 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St. Fillan, 37 bales cotton, G Prenjee; 25 bales cotton, M Gadoo.
Hannah Law, 33 bales cotton, D Veerjee; 33 bales cotton, R Manockchund.
Macedon, 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.
Ashgrove, 84 bales cotton, A Lalljee.
Evelyn, 300 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.
Lorne (s), 60 bales wool, S C Khutso; 50 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, G Motecelall.
Persia, 500 bales cotton, N Furmanundass; 28 bales cotton, M Custoorchund; 161 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 36 bales cotton, A Nuberam.
William Fairburn, 21 bales cotton, S S Mohomed; 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Prince Oscar, 42 bales cubebs, Henry Rogers; 36 bales cotton, A Nurbhoyram.
Orifiamme, 100 bales cotton, M'Cursondass; 155 bales cotton, M Bhagoobhoy; 42 bales cotton, P Elijee.
Morning Light, 82 bales wool, C D Vacha & Co; 210 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 80 bales cotton, A Dhondeeram; 100 bales cotton, P Cheenumram; 100 bales cotton, P Gungajee; 51 bales cotton, C Vussonjee.
T. E. Lemon, 200 bales cotton, H D Freek & Co; 50 bales cotton, G Buldew.
British Consul, 100 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co; 228 bales cotton, D Sandass.
Royal Adelaide, 500 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, H F Pim & Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.
Neera (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 75 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 30 bales hides, A Habibbhoy; 47 packages coffee A Munjee.
Seaforth, 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 250 bales cotton, the L A & A Co.
Childers, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Euxine, 50 bales cotton, B Canjee.
Americana, 175 bales cotton, M Luckmedass.
Guinea, 75 bales cotton, V Darsey.
Kingdom o' Fife, 400 bundles galls, C Jaitha.
Louisa Fletcher, 52 bales cotton, D Lalljee; 51 bales cotton, Cowasjeekund.
Sydney Dacres, 54 bales cotton, R Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 1 case woolen carpet, R L Southern & Co; 15 cases cardamoms, S Mooljee; 401 pieces E teeth, C Pursotum.
Euterpe, 100 cases mother o' pearl shells, M Luckmedass.
Neera (s), 8 bales silk, S Walljee.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 93 bales cotton, B I S N Co.
Simla (s), 100 bales cotton, L Nursey; 107 bales cotton, H. S. M. Exss.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Neera (s), 70 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Nada (s), 128 bags coffee, H Z Abadin.
France, 300 bags rape seed, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Rinaldo, 500 bales cotton, Kinkler Pruiswerck & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla (s), 9 packages pepper and 1 package turmeric, H S G & M Boogras.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 50 bales cotton, L Dattoo.
Mongolia (s), 284 bun[illegible] ... 5 bales cotton, M Visbookan.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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THE QUEEN'S BOOK, IN MARATHI, will be PUBLISHED on the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. Persons who have not already subscribed, a d who may be desirous of subscribing to the same, are requested to send in their names to the Translator on or before MONDAY, the 22nd instant, addressed to

RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE,
University Office, Town Hall, Bombay.

The price of the Book is Rs. 6 per copy, exclusive of postage.
N.B.—A list of Patrons and Subscribers will be given at the end of the Book.
Bombay, 18th May 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—April 26th, at Clevedon, Somerset, Harriet Ann, wife of Major C. J. Prescott, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Captain George Tupman, Royal Navy.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MENZIES—May 16th, at Coonoor, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, the wife of Major H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABURROW—May 13th, at Howrah, the wife of C. F. Aburrow, Esq., of a son.
CASE—May 14th, at Benares, the wife of Captain C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.
STUART—May 15th, at Bangalore, Mrs. C. A Stuart, of a daughter.
SEYMOUR—May 13th, at Umballa, Mrs. Seymour, the wife of Mr. S. D. Seymour, Editor "Mofussilite," of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TEMPLETON—MADGE—May 12th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., Mr. Edward Daniel Templeton, to Miss Frances Amelia, daughter of Mr. Thos. A. Madge.

DEATH.

ELLIS—May 10th, at Almorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, B. S. C., of abscess of the liver.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

AMIDST all the excitement that has arisen both at home and abroad about the reorganization of our military forces, and the attention that has been paid to the grievances of officers, it is not perhaps a matter of astonishment that the remarks made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, when speaking upon Colonel Strachey's statement of military expenditure some few weeks back in Council, should have apparently been forgotten by their hearers. After drawing attention to the accepted opinion "that the success of the Prussians in recent years was due very much to the intelligence and education of the soldiers in the rank and file," he acknowledged that it was England's duty to do everything in its power "to promote the moral culture and education of our soldiers," and very justly pointed out that a regiment arriving in this country is nearly destitute of everything to promote amusement. Would it not also be worth while if enquiries were instituted as to what efforts have been made, or what arrangements have been sanctioned, to fill up this gap, and to obviate the evils necessarily attendant on a monotonous and uninteresting existence.

Miss Nightingale very truly said "the Briton leaves his national civilization behind him, and brings his personal vices with him." To overcome these there is nothing so potent as constant but *varied* employment, mixed with a certain amount of relaxation, not sloth nor idleness, but equally with labour an employment of the senses or muscular power, so as to avoid the proverbial "dull boy." How many of our so-called "regimental institutions" are in a healthy and vigorous state? How many of our military stations are devoid of gymnasia, unprovided with swimming baths, racket courts, theatres, or decent recreation rooms? To what shifts and devices do we constantly find Commanding Officers resorting (who are not the Martinets of old) to provide a room for a theatre or lecture, accommodation that should be undoubtedly suitably built in every station throughout India where European troops are quartered and maintained in serviceable condition by authority. And, again, how many of the officers of the services take any interest in the amusements of the men, or endeavour to assist in their provision? Lord Napier has just circulated a series of questions in the Bengal Presidency for reply bearing upon this latter point, and we can be corrected by their publication if we are wrong in prophesying that "the schoolmaster" will be found almost alone in any efforts to amuse the soldiers by lectures, readings, songs, or performances.

His Excellency dwells also upon the necessity that exists to provide accommodation for privacy, and that to our minds is most important. A soldier's amusements are by far too disciplinarian, in fact his inner life is military and all "attention;" and he feels that he is considered "a machine" and nothing more. His very meals are interrupted by a demand to "stand up," and his drink is distributed at fixed hours "to be drunk on the premises." His night sleep is watched, and his presence in public carefully regulated. No principle of self-control is enforced, and certainly self-respect is not fostered nor encouraged.

A barrack room should not be different to any other society of men, the common courtesies of life would enforce themselves there just as much as elsewhere, and the feelings of his comrades would demand attention from any who was guilty of continued impropriety. The army, like a public school, soon brings a man into shape, and when we see such powerful influences frequently working good amongst the ranks of officers, we may reasonably expect advantages if the soldier were left more alone in his hours of rest and recreation—as far as military discipline is concerned. If, therefore, officers will for the nonce drop the "uniform," and co-operate with their men in matters of amusement simply as "gentlemen," they will find not only ready support but just and proper respect. Of this we are sure from personal observations.

These recreation rooms, or station buildings, must not be, as they too often are, the most inconvenient and inappropriate selections of unused bungalows or even sheds. They should be one of the most important considerations in the arrangement of barracks, well situated, large, airy, well—nay brilliantly—lighted, and fitted up with comfort and consideration. How many such exist in India? Compare the arrangements at home in almost all the important stations with what we possess in this country, and nothing more can be needed to prove the importance of Lord Napier's criticisms.

Taken as a rule our recreation rooms are a disgrace to us as military well-wishers, and fail in producing any advantageous result. And while we would see Government acting in adopting the spirit of Lord Napier's suggestions, we would not overlook the necessity that exists for some energy on the part of the individuals themselves. It has been a matter of regret in one or two instances lately, that have come to our knowledge, to find soldiers of such a grasping and selfish nature that they demand payment for services rendered in amusing their comrades. This evil generally lies at the door of the bandsmen of regiments, and it is one that should be forcibly put down. No charge of any description should be made by men playing, singing, or acting in a recreation room. It at once saps the whole concern.

For our own part we would attach to each recreation room a refreshment department, and we can but feel convinced that an immense amount of sickness and crime would be averted, if the men could drink their beer and rum over a game of chess or backgammon, or have an opportunity of eating a plate of meat or slice of cake at the same time. Why should everything we do for the soldier be made as uncomfortable as possible and transmuted with rules and regulations eminently obstructive.

Why we know one Colonel who makes it a standing rule to order an early morning parade for all ranks, after each time a concert, theatrical performance, or dance is arranged and held. Let our officers also take more interest in these matters of amusement. Some may be better qualified than others, but all can do something, and an occasional hour taken from their own billiard and card playing, and given to the men, would be but a trifling self-denial. The last point we would notice is that to all entertainments a *small* charge for admission should be made, and any fund that might accrue should be spent in procuring means of further amusement of a permanent nature, so that the very meagre and unsatisfactory assistance, up to the present afforded by Government, might be materially augmented. We are convinced that recreation rooms are a powerful agent for great good, and earnestly advocate their establishment in every station throughout India on a liberal and firm basis.

THE Army Head Quarters will return to Poona from Mahableshwur on the 5th proximo.

MR. FITZGERALD, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, arrived from England yesterday.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TRYON, R.N., has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Goschen, in the place of Captain Charles S. Stanhope, who has resigned.

LIEUT.-COL. FULLER, R.E., who goes home on seven months' leave, has been confirmed as Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, with effect from the 10th December 1870.

From the 1st of July 1871, the territory which now forms the magisterial district of Thurr and Parkur, in the province of Sind, will be included within the jurisdiction of the Session Court of Hydrabad, in the said province.

MR. RAYMOND WEST is gazetted an acting Judge of the Bombay High Court in the room of Mr. Justice Lloyd. He took the usual oath of his office on Saturday last before Mr. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived by the s.s. Surat yesterday was His Excellency Lieutenant-General Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

Sir Charles Sargent also arrived by the same steamer.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has given notice that it is necessary, "for the location of a military cantonment on the Puchmarhi Plateau and surrounding slopes in the Hoshungabad district," to take up 10,600 acres of land or thereabouts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DES. BARROW, District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Secretary to Chief Commissioner in Oudh, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. M. Aitken, V. C.

THE "Madras Mail" (May 16) regrets to say it has received bad accounts from Suez of the state of health of Major Hobbs, H. M.'s 45th S. F., who left Madras for Europe a month ago by the Messageries Maritimes steamer. The gravest apprehensions were expressed on board regarding him.

THE "Calcutta Examiner" states that the Council of the Dalhousie Institute entertain no intention of dissolving the institution; that a number of new subscribers have joined; and that a general meeting of subscribers is about to be called to devise means of placing the Institute on a thoroughly safe footing.

WE are promised the usual series of Afghan contradictions. A letter was received by the Ameer of Cabul, dated the 7th April, from the Governor of Herat, reporting that the force under him and that under Yakoob Khan had been engaged and that the latter was beaten. The letter goes on to say that the rebels were disheartened by the news of the approach of the Ameer's troops.

THE Roorkee correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" writes as follows:—

"This station has been visited by two severe thunder-storms. On the night of the 9th, the store godowns of the Sappers and Miners were found to be on fire, the cause of which is attributed by some to lightning, by others to the explosion of turpentine. The loss has not been serious, and to a great extent is of private property belonging to officers on leave.

"Last night a very large and bright planet was observed in the skies due west. It may be a comet just beginning to dawn upon us, and its appearance may account for the strange weather prevalent all over India. Could you not ask some of your astronomical readers to give us a history of this strange planet?"

THE "Mofussilite" learns from a correspondent at Lahore that after a good deal of incertitude, orders have been received for many of the offices to remove a portion of their establishments and records to Murree. It was at one time in contemplation to make Simla the harbour of refuge from the rapidly approaching heats, as the Lieutenant Governor and his principal Secretaries will be in attendance there till the middle or end of August. Murree, however, has been allowed to carry the day, to the great relief of those who had already taken houses and sent for their families in advance.

THE explorations for coal in the Godavery Circle have of late, the "Pioneer" tells us, been assiduous, but only moderately successful. The first venture at Madaran gave no promise, so the boring apparatus was carried across the river from the Nizam's into British territory, and here coal was found at a depth of 41 feet. In this boring coal was passed through in two beds of 3 feet each with an intervening layer of 6 feet of shale. Regarding the probable extent of the coal beds at Tiperpenti no precise information has yet been obtained, but Mr. Blandford of the Geological Survey is at present examining the locality and is expected to report soon.

SUTTEE.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that a *suttee* took place some days ago at Rasra in the Ghazeepore district. It is said that the victim, a woman of the Banee caste, was strongly bent on performing suttee at the cremation of her husband, but was with some difficulty dissuaded from her purpose for the moment. Some hours later, however, the impulse returned on her irresistibly. She made the necessary preparations for her own sacrifice almost unassisted, and about midnight effected her dreadful purpose. It was done almost secretly, only a very few witnesses being present. Those few, however, have been arrested.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE official narrative of the Cabul rebellion as communicated to the press brings us up to the 21st of April. At that date great anxiety was felt at Cabul for the fate of Herat, as it was already known that Yakoob Khan had besieged and taken the Ghorian Fort, making a prisoner of the killadar, and was marching on the city. With Yakoob Khan at this time were the traitors Shahgasse Attaoolah Khan and Shah Pussund Khan. Meanwhile to impede the progress of Yakoob Khan, and to give time for reinforcements to be sent up, the Governor of Herat had despatched his son to his encounter with two infantry regiments, some gu

ostiles lit great objects like houses and trees—but there is scarcely a lamp-post which has been left standing, and the curious little sentry-boxes called "Vespasiennes," with which French towns are lavishly furnished, have been knocked down. Suddenly as we moved about we might hear a smash. The noise would come from some tumble-down wreck of a house, into which some one had entered to save a clock or other piece of furniture. As he moved about, tenderly perhaps, the stairs would give way or a floor would fall in. It was a piteous sight to see the people loading every available kind of vehicle, from the regular furniture van to cabs, hurdles, wheelbarrows, and perambulators, the most prominent articles of furniture carried off being beds and mirrors. It seemed as if the first thought of a French family were to provide themselves with beds, and next to look at themselves in a glass.

Not less interesting, however, than Neuilly was the Avenue de la Grande Armée within the walls. There is not a house here which has not been hit. Some of the houses are riddled with shot, and I must tell you in detail about the house which has suffered most. It belongs to a great character—Mr. Robert Bult—who is one of the dights of my life. He is the great dogman of Paris, and there is nothing more refreshing for an Englishman in this capital than, after he is weary of French jargon and French style, to go and listen to the racy talk of Old Bob, as he calls himself. I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Bult at the commencement of the siege, when I was in search of carrier pigeons, not knowing how I was to get my letters out of Paris, and I treasure in my remembrance the solemnity with which he told me—as if it were a maxim to be observed through life—that I was to have nothing to do with Potboy Jack. The next day he gave me directions to apply for some assistance I wanted to Brassy Jack, and I ventured to ask him if there was any difference between Potboy Jack and Brassy Jack. "Lor bless ye, sir," he said, "they are as different! If you was to trust Brassy Jack with untold gold, you need never fear. But mind you have nothing to do with Potboy Jack." Mr. Bult has also a very decided opinion as to the incapacity of the French. He says—"They are the conceitedest and thickheadedest. And as for fighting, they required to be crossed with the bulldog before they can be good for anything. You may tell them that in England, and say that Old Bob said it." Old Bob in ordinary times does a thriving business in dogs, for which the French have a rage. His collection of bulldogs was the finest in France, and his usual business amounts to a sale of 1,500 dogs a year, most of them hounds. You will now begin to perceive what a position Mr. Bult holds in Paris, with his house and garden in the Avenue de la Grande Armée for house dogs, and his little farm at Puteaux for sporting dogs. Many a time have I gone to his house in the Avenue de la Grande Armée when I wanted to have a good view of what was going on in the neighbourhood of the Porte Maillot, and I should like—in contrast to what I saw to-day—to give you a picture of the lively place, that seemed so cheerful with its multitude of dogs great and small, old dogs, motherly dogs, and puppies without number, the magpie that hopped about so wisely, the parrot that played dominoes, and the wonderful little pony that *trots* twelve miles an hour. One day I went there with a party of friends to introduce them to Mr. Bult, his merry and clever little wife, his dogs, his parrot, and his pony. One of his bull-bitches, a rare creature, who had formed an alliance with an illustrious bulldog, had a few days before given to the world a glorious family of bull-puppies. The puppies were brought out—half-a-dozen fat little things sleek as moles. "Oh," said a lady, "I must have one of these. What a funny little face it has got. What do you ask for one of these, Mr. Bult?" "Five hundred francs, my lady," was the reply. "Five hundred francs; twenty pounds for a little lump like that, only three days old!" "It will fetch forty pun', my lady, in three months," said Mr. Bult. I mention all this because I went to see Mr. Bult in the following week, and found him in a dreadful way. It was in January. Both food and firewood had become very scarce. The mob tore up his garden palings for firewood. They broke into his kennels, stole his dogs, and ate the sleek little puppies worth 500 francs a piece. Mr. Bult was in tears as he told me of his losses, and I do not think he was consoled by the gratitude of some among the devourers of his dogs who were good enough to send him the skins of his favourites. It was with the greatest difficulty that his precious pony was saved from being eaten. It was requisitioned for the butcher, and there is quite a long and curious story to be told of all the ingenious dodges by which the said marvel of a pony was passed from one stable to another, and from owner to owner, in order to save it from the knife.

This is a long introduction, but I hope it is not uninteresting. Visit to Mr. Robert Bult's house to-day, as usual, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. It has fared worse than any other house in the Avenue, and that is saying a great deal. First of all a shell came smash against the chimney of the next house. The chimney fell with a crash upon the stable of the pony, and went through it. The pony was in a loose box, and escaped destruction by a miracle. I picture to myself the awful anxiety in the honest face of Old Bob, and the anguish for fear of what might happen to an animal so well beloved. The pony was spirited away to a place of safety in double quick time. Then came another shell and smashed in his house. It is now a mass of ruin, the asphalt pavement in front being torn up with the plunging and burning of a perfect storms of shells. I found amid the wreck and ruin of the place one of Mr. Bult's grooms, who took me down to the only inhabitable portion of the abode, a vaulted cellar underground, which he p opled with the remains of the doggery, reduced to a magnificent black poodle, not one white hair about him, a toy-terrier, and a little bull-terrier bitch, with an interesting family of three. I am happy to inform the world that not only is the famous pony safe, but so also is the magpie, and the parrot that plays at dominoes; but Mr. Robert Bult, who has been obliged to quit his house, is going on at a great rate about the "stopidest, thickheadedest, foolishest people he ever seed."

In my peregrinations to-day I had a little adventure, about which I may say one word. I was arrested and carried off with three companions to answer for my sins I was in the wrong, and do not defend myself. The Parisians had no right to pass into the Versailles lines, which were drawn half way down the Avenue de Neuilly. I was rather anxious to see the barricade at the Bridge of Neuilly, and by a little management contrived to pass through the strong line of sentinels. Success in wrongdoing made me bolder, and I next wanted to reconnoitre the bridge of boats a little higher up the river. A Scotch doctor whom I chanced to meet pretended to know all about it, and offered to take me to it. We were stopped by an Infuriate captain, who would listen to no explanations, and insisted on marching us off to Versailles. The captain was quite right to stop us, but he should have simply sent us back. He was quite wild; he declared we were spies; and he behaved with the usual rudeness of the French official. The end of the story was that we were led off to the commandant; that our explanations, and after a little difficulty were set free. The commandant was inclined at first to insist, but after stating the simple facts, and finding that they had no effect upon him, a magic word was uttered which made him change his tune with great celerity and I was glad to get rid of us. I refer to the incident, because it affords a good illustration of what I stated in a former letter. Anybody who has ever had anything to do with French officials, civil or military, has a horror of them. It is a pleasure, by way of contrast, to have to do with the officials of the Commune, who are reasonable beings—quiet, civil, and straightforward. I am sure we have enough to say against the men of the Commune, and we may as well give them their due. Their police business is firm, but it is intelligent and civil. The officials of the Government are brutal, and worse than brutal—mechanical. They are machines who cannot reason, and never think. The only thought of which they are capable is, that if you resist them or argue with them you are a criminal. It is notorious that the people rise against every Government in France. I believe that very much of this opposition is due, not to dissatisfaction with the Government itself, but to an intolerable dislike of its subordinate officers, who, down to the meanest messengers, are trained in a system of official disdain, and what Mr. Robert Bult would call, "thick headedee" offensiveness, which irritate and disgust the whole nation, till it sighs for a change. It is really worth the while of any new Government in France to try a change in the system of officialism; to indoctrinate its police and all its services into a knowledge of their business, and to an indulgent style of judgment which shall not assume that every man who may be going astray is a criminal worthy of instant torture. Treat the people as reasonable and well meaning beings, and not as wretches who are fit only to be arrested and who never can get any satisfaction if they make an inquiry.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

(FROM "THE TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, April 27, 7 P.M.

Forts Issy and Vanves have been violently bombarded all night by new batteries opened at Bas Meudon and Moulineaux. Seven batteries were at work at once, including Châtillon. Both Forts have suffered much, especially the barracks at Fort Issy, which have been entirely demolished and the walls breached. At one moment the artillery determined to abandon the Fort, all their pieces being dismounted except one, and many men being killed or wounded. The bombardment ceased this morning in consequence of torrents of rain, but recommenced this evening, and was answered feebly by the guns mounted on the ramparts from Bastions 68 to 78. There were skirmishes on the north side between troops at Clichy and those massed on the plain of Genevilliers. The Communists declare they will blow up all the Southern Forts rather than surrender, and they have despatched ten new pieces of eight to take the place of the injured guns. The Federals have lost two barricades and about 300 yards of ground at Neuilly and Asnières. The wounded complain that they were overwhelmed by the enemy's artillery, and that they had none to answer it.

A Decree has been issued calculated to check the officiousness of individual National Guards. It establishes a Military Bureau of seven officers in each Arrondissement, who shall give orders as to searching for arms and arresting the refractory Guards. It goes on to order a levy of Sedentary Guards for duty at the gates and on the ramparts. The 12th Arrondissement has already commenced executing the order by attempting to force into the field men who are in reality enemies of the Commune.

VERSAILLES, Thursday night, Aprial 27.

The troops of the Government have taken Les Moulineaux, a very important position immediately to the west of Issy and just under the Fort. They had already occupied Bellevue and Bas Meudon, and from Les Moulineaux musketry fire can be brought to bear on the garrison of the Fort. Hitherto the position has been held by two battalions of Insurgents, and with two pieces of field artillery they were able to cause considerable annoyance to the troops. Since the morning the Government troops have been in the village of Issy, and they intend to occupy the Château to-day. The Insurgents made an abortive attempt on Choisy-le-Roi. They advanced under cover of a fire from Fort Bicêtre, but were received with a fusillade from the soldiers under General du Barrail, and were forced to retire in disorder. In the afternoon Mont Valérien sent forth a heavier and more general fire than on any former occasion. From its batteries on the south-east it shelled the Point du Jour, and from those on the north-east Porte Maillot and the Insurgent positions at Levallois, Clichy, and in the neighbourhood of the Gare de St. Ouen. Breteuil and the batteries at Meudon and Chatillon kept up the combat with Forts Vanves and Issy. The latter Fort is crippled. Its own fire grows feebler and slower, but its redoubts are still vigorous. The Point du Jour has been almost silent, but the floating batteries and those midway between the Point du Jour and Sèvres are still active. To meet with even much greater strength than is now at their disposal the efforts of the Insurgents on the south-west the Government are constructing additional batteries, mounted with guns of very large calibre. The firing between the batteries at Courbevoie, Bécon, and Asnières on one side, and Maillot, Ternes, and Clichy on the other, continues without as yet any marked result, so far as I can observe.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

This evening M. Thiers ascended the tribune of the Assembly, and, demanding permission to speak, delivered an eloquent address explanatory of the position of the Government. He said that, in presence of the lamentable situation of the country, they had been obliged first to create an army and thoroughly organize it. That army the country now had, and it was an army fully sensible of its duty, and on both its officers and its soldiers the Government could count. In choosing the officers they had not addressed themselves to one party but to all loyal men. He had not hesitated to call to the head of the army the brave Marshal MacMahon, whom they could call the "Chevalier without fear and without reproach." Before that illustrious and venerated name even malice was blunted. He should be committing an indiscretion if he revealed the plans of the Generals, but he could say that the country might have confidence in the operations in which they were engaged, and which were the fruit of the most serious study. It would be too venturesome of him to name a time for the results of those grand operations. What was to be lamented was this—that the means to which they were forced to have recourse were such as to rend the heart. Each day some one said to him, "Be pacific, be conciliatory." If it depended on him, if only he personally were concerned, what sacrifices would he not make on the part of the Ministers! There was no arrière pensée against the existing institutions. There was in no way any conspiracy against the actual form of government. The mission of the present Ministry was to re-organize. There was no other conspiracy than that which the insurgents had concocted, and the bloody result of which is desolating France. Let them lay down their arms, and the Government would be clement except in the case of the criminals, who happily were but few in number. It was a calumny on the army to say there were many soldiers in the ranks of the Insurgents, though many of the latter had arrayed themselves in military uniforms which they had found in the magazines. M. Thiers concluded by assuring the Assembly that it was most painful to him to give orders which were necessary for puting down the rebellion, but that where his duty called upon him to do so he would do it, however painful, and he had confidence as to the issue.

LOUIS BLANC ON THE REPUBLIC AND THE COMMUNE.

THE following is a translation of a letter addressed by M. Louis Blanc to M. Cernuschi, the editor of the *Siècle*:—

VERSAILLES, April 20, 1871.

Sir,—You wish to know if I have remained a Socialist. Upon this point your curiosity must be very great, since this is the second time you have publicly asked me the question. Be assured, I have remained a Socialist. Permit me to add that if you are ignorant of this it is not my fault, for in my letters to the *Temps* I have never missed an opportunity of declaring my political and social convictions; and again quite recently I explained, developed, and defended them in a book published in France under the title of "The Revolution of February." True, from the moment I returned from exile to shut myself up in besieged Paris, my thoughts and my mind were completely occupied by poignant anxiety for the misfortunes of my country. But what I was, I still am. At the present moment I feel myself drawn as powerfully as ever towards the study of the problem long since laid down in these terms: The moral, intellectual, and physical amelioration of the condition of the class the most numerous and the poorest, by the co-operation of efforts instead of their antagonism and by association instead of conflict. If with regard to the practical means to be employed for arriving *gradually* at the solution of this great problem, twenty years of observation and sincere study had led me to modify my ideas, so far from concealing this, I should consider myself bound in honour to declare it. I have not this duty. Perhaps the reason is that the wrong means have been taken to convince me, my opinions having been calumniated or burlesqued rather than discussed. As to the reproach you address to me of belonging to a party which, to quote your words, "fears to injure the millennial edifice of royal unity, and dreads the apparition of a Federal constitution, by which the chain of the past would be broken," let us come to an understanding. To break the chain of the past I believe to be neither desirable nor possible, for the simple and very well-known reason that the past is the parent of the present, which in its turn is the parent of the future. And I should deem it deplorable, provided that the chain of the past could be broken, that it should be broken for the profit of the Federalism which you appear to wish for. If the only thing at issue were to "injure the millennial edifice of royal unity," an old Republican like me would not be terrified by such a result. But the principle for which I will fight as long as I can hold a pen, is that which the Revolution proclaimed; which explain so many victories and recall so many grand deeds—"Republic, one and indivisible!" France advancing united and compact to the pacific conquest of its liberty and that of the world, with Paris—the immortal Paris—for capital is a prospect which tempts me more, I admit, than France reverting, after being torn in pieces, to that Italian Federalism of the middle ages, which was the cause of continual intestine contentions in Italy, and which delivered her, incapable by herself, to the blows of every foreign invader. Not that I am for centralization carried to extremes. Far from it. I consider that the Commune represents the idea of unity not less truly than the State, although under another aspect. The State corresponds with the principle of nationality, the Commune corresponds with the principle of association; if the State is the edifice, the Commune is the foundation. Now, upon the solidity of the foundation that of the edifice depends. Hence it follows that in recognising the right of the Commune to govern itself, to elect its magistrates, beginning with the Mayor, to control their office, to provide in a word for everything which contitutes its own life, for everything which its autonomy realises, the cause of National unity is really served. But just as it is necessary that the municipalities should be free in their movements—in everything good sense to attribute—what is personal to the individual; what is Communal to the Commune; what is national to the nation. The difficulty would be to trace a well-defined line of demarcation between these various classes of interests, were not the means of distinguishing one from the other almost always furnished by the very nature of things, and inherent in the laws of evidence. Under any circumstances, this is a matter for free investigation and free discussion. But, alas! how distant the day seems still in which that maxim which so much sophistry has obscured will be received as an axiom—"Force founds nothing because it settles nothing." What, in fact, is taking place? The cannon roars; the abyss opens; we slay; we die; and such is the fatality of the situation, that those within the Assembly, and those without, who would give their lives to see this sanguinary problem solved in a pacific manner, are condemned to the torture of being unable to perform a single act, to utter a cry, to say a word, without running the risk of provoking manifestations contrary to the object they propose, or without rendering themselves liable in this manner to irritate the malady, to envenom the wound. Was ever misery to be compared with this? And when the return of civil peace depends, on the one hand, upon the formal recognition of the sovereignty of the people, which abides in universal suffrage that will express it in a more and more intelligent manner, in proportion as the organization is improved, and on the other hand, upon the ungrudging consecration of everything which constitutes municipal freedom, is it conceivable that instead of seeking an issue from so many evils in a policy of pacification, of conciliation, and of forgetfulness, Frenchmen should continue to cut each other's throats under the eyes of the enemy, whom our discords strengthen, and of the world which is scandalized? Oh, civil war, grafted so lamentably upon foreign war; frightful struggle pursued amid an intellectual night, that a single ray of thought ought of itself to dissipate, there is one thing which equals thy horror, it is thy madness!

LOUIS BLANC.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18th MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th May, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th May, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 17 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th May, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th May, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th May, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th May, 1-2 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 1 hour 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 54	0 5
,, Kalcutta	4 39	0 5
,, Madras	2 24	0 15
,, Galle	3h 57	1h 36

THE NEW BUDGET.

THE House of Commons (on April 27) was crowded in every part with an eager and excited audience to learn the particulars of the new Budget, but an unusually long string of questions delayed its production until considerably past 5 o'clock. In answer to interrogatories from Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Bykyn, the Home Secretary gave explanations as to the interference with the matchmakers' procession, accompanied by an exposition of the law relating to processions in general, contending that the police had acted with great forbearance, and, though assaulted by the roughs, had not struck a blow.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Gladstone rose, and, premising that before Mr. Disraeli's notice of motion was given Mr. Lowe was ready to discuss the details of the Budget in Committee, and to lend a respectful ear to all suggestions not fatal to a vital principle, intimated that that challenge had made it necessary for the Cabinet to consider the Budget as a whole, and to decide what it would abide by and to what modifications it would agree. In the first place, the Income Tax must continue to be the main basis of the increased taxation. The Cabinet would stand to their estimates of revenue and expenditure, though with regard to the latter, if it were not necessary to spend in the year all the money voted, they would be glad to economize; and they were resolved that an expenditure which they believed to be transitional should not be defrayed by increasing the taxes on articles of consumption or by any process of borrowing. Passing to the details of the Budget, Mr. Gladstone said, exciting some laughter by the words, the Cabinet was of opinion that the proposals as to the Succession Duties "could not now possibly obtain a fair judgment on their merits," because of the combination against them of those who objected to them in principle with those who thought that a transition expenditure should not be met from permanent source of revenue. Very general cheering followed the announcement that these resolutions would be withdrawn, although the Cabinet had not in any way changed its opinion about them. Still more loudly cheered was the next announcement that the plan of computing the Income-tax by percentage would for the present "stand over for the impartial consideration of public opinion," so that the new Budget, therefore, resolves itself into the simple proposal of a sixpenny Income Tax.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that the withdrawal of the Match Tax would have reduced his motion to *brutum fulmen*, even if it had not been intimated by the Speaker that it was informal, and could not be put. As to the new proposals which it had produced, he required time to consider them; and a murmur of dissent led him to point out as a reason that it was now proposed to increase the duty on tea, sugar, and tobacco by three millions, while last year the indirect taxes had been reduced by an equal amount. Moreover, the real deficiency we had to meet was not represented by the figures of this year's Budget; but looking forward to next year, and adding together the failure of £900,000 in the miscellaneous receipts of which Mr. Lowe anticipated, £600,000 required for the abolition of purchase, and £1,200,000 House Tax proposed to be presented to the local rates, we were in reality confronted by a deficiency of between five and six millions. This prospect was made all the more serious by the intimations Mr. Lowe had given as to his future finance, by hints he had dropped about taxing all the motive power employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the principle he had laid down that its quality of consanguinity should not be recognized in the Succession Duties. After some sarcastic remarks on the "sweet simplicity" of the new Budget, Mr. Disraeli concluded by protesting against the unconstitutional doctrine expressed and inferred by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone, that by assenting to the expenditure the House was debarred from objecting to the Ways and Means.

Mr. Lowe likened Mr. Disraeli to Tom Thumb, who created the giants he slew, for neither he nor Mr. Gladstone had ever denied the power of the house to oppose the Ways and Means after the amount of Supply had been settled; nor had he done more than express his own opinion that the present scale of consanguinity in the Succession Duties was opposed to the principle of equality which ought to govern taxation. But he disclaimed any intention of disturbing it, and in the same way he denied that he had any idea of taxing agricultural horses; he had merely called attention to the exemption which they, among other things, enjoyed. Mr. Disraeli's request for time for consideration he thought was reasonable, and he agreed, therefore, to postpone the Budget until Monday.

Lord G. Cavendish congratulated the Government on not having allowed false pride to prevent the withdrawal of their obnoxious proposals. He regarded the Budget as an illustration of a saying of the first Lord Shaftesbury, about there being a wise and foolish person in each man; and now that the foolish person had played his pranks, he hoped Mr. Lowe would return to the wisdom and sobriety of his former state. Canvassing briefly the description of a "foolish Budget," Lord George remarked that if the landed interest was to be treated as Mr. Lowe proposed, the county members on the Liberal side, too few already, would become much fewer.

Mr. Fawcett, as an extreme Democrat, protested against raising all additional taxation by the Income Tax, which would be holding out a direct temptation to the working classes to sanction extravagance for which they did not pay.

For this expression of opinion Mr. Fawcett was thanked by Mr. Liddell, who doubted whether the expenditure now being provided for would turn out to be transitory; but Mr. Illingworth, also as a Democrat, protested against Mr. Fawcett's doctrine, and pointed to the large amount raised by indirect taxes.

Mr. Osborne, who disclaimed speaking either for retrograde Democrats or obsolete Tories, approved the latest edition of the Budget, though he did not feel sure that it would be charged before Monday. If the upper classes would indulge in the luxury of periodical panics they must pay for them, and to make them feel the screw was the only means of bringing about reduction. He condoled with Mr. Lowe on the singular fashion in which he had been helped over the stile by Lord G. Cavendish—a Ministerialist beyond Ministerialists, and preferred to congratulate his colleague that Jonah whose colleagues had compelled the captain to throw him overboard. By way of consolation he offered him the suggestion to lay a tax on photographs which would utilize his device *ex luce lucellum*, and strongly urged a reconsideration of the Estimates, particularly of the Purchase Abolition scheme.

The conversation was prolonged by Mr. Neville Grenville, Lord Garlies, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. Scourfield, who protested against the transfer of the House Tax from Imperial to local taxation, by Mr. Sinclair Aytoun, who indulged in a hope that we should have no more eccentric Budgets, and recommended a suspension of the reduction of 1872, and by Lord Bury, who joined with Mr. Osborne in recommending the withdrawal of the Purchase Abolition scheme. Mr. Pease, on the contrary, thought it too late to take back the Estimates, and begged Mr. Lowe to say nothing more about agricultural horses unless he wished the liberal county members to pass a disagreeable autumn; and Mr. Cunliffe Brooks protested against Parliament's growing habit of falling back at every emergency on the Income Tax. As it pressed with so much severity on persons of limited income the matter ought to be treated with more deliberation than seemed likely at present.

The further consideration of the Budget was then adjourned until Monday (May 1).

THE MATCH-MAKERS IN ARMS.

(*Daily News*, April 25.)

THE Match-makers of the East-end, and as many of the match-sellers of the metropolis as could spare the leisure, marched westwards yesterday with the idea of harmlessly invading Westminster, and presenting a petition to the House of Commons against Mr. Lowe's match tax. The police, however, formed an opposing army, and completely routed the foe. Had this demonstration been allowed to take place as first intended, it would have been certainly imposing, and, if appearances at the beginning were a guarantee, orderly. During the morning sandwich-placard men walked up and down the Strand, and other main thoroughfares, announcing a monster procession from Bow Station, protesting against the obnoxious tax in a variety of ways, and asserting that the impost meant, if anything, the starvation of thousands, the driving of a lucrative trade from the East of London, filling the prisons and the unions, increase of taxation, paralysing of a large British industry, the desolation of thousands of homes, and intense misery. In the neighbourhood of Bow Station between breakfast time and noon there were many evidences that the numerous poor toilers of the highways and byeways, whose means of livelihood are threatened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals, had forsworn work for the day. In twos and threes, half-dozens and dozens, men, women, and children, swelled the gathering at the appointed meeting place, the elders gravely conversing of the future, as men over whose path an angry cloud had risen, the youngsters hardly certain as to the precise meaning of the whole business, but positive that the time had arrived for presenting a firm front against some unknown and unfriendly power. Three bands of music were there to lend liveliness and union to the procession, and placards in plenty, to be worn upon the person, hoisted in the hat, and displayed upon poles, were distributed. Putting aside the natural "larking" of the boys and girls, everything was done decently and in order. A start was made about noon. The inhabitants of the locality, although only indirectly interested in the proceedings, came out on the pavements, or clustered at the windows, and looked the sympathy they had not the opportunity of expressing. Several carts were filled with the match-making fraternity and sisterhood, the panels and tailboards adorned with protests in bold type against the match tax. These hand-bills had been supplied regardless of expense, and some of them expressed their ideas in unpretending verse. Said one of them, after the style of the old Cornish ballad:—

And will the match trade die?
And will the match trade die?
Then thirty th. usand working girls
Will know the reason why.

Another proclamation was in the form of an inquiry, "Why should we be ruined to provide compensation for the officers of the army?" Songs were struck up, the purport of most of them being unsparing indignation at the alleged persecution, while in one instance we heard a chorus of female voices expressing the dire determination. "We'll hang Bob Lowe; yes, we'll hang Robert Lowe on a sour apple tree." Still there was no semblance of violence.

The procession at first numbered several thousands, the majority being girls between 13 and 20 years old. About half a mile from Bow Station, at the Globe Canal-bridge, a strong force of police was stationed. A panic seized the poor matchmakers; the children clung to the elders, the elders looked inquiringly at one another, and tens of thousands of spectators seemed highly outraged at the appearance of the truncheoned guardians of the peace. There was not much time for doubt; the police barred the advance, the bands of music and the procession were broken up in the commotion, hoots resounded from side to side, the women shrieked, flagpoles were smashed, and the place was in a general uproar, during which a few stones were thrown. The matchmakers, however, were so far too compact to be easily daunted, and they were not broken. In Whitechapel there was more police opposition. By this time there were probably 10,000 demonstrationists, and they more seriously resisted the police, but the bulk passed on, and found their way to the Thames Embankment in confirmed straggling order. Here the police were compact and ready, as if a Reign of Terror had set in. Across the road under the Charing-cross Railway-bridge there was a close cordon of picked men drawn, and as the stragglers grew in numbers a collision was inevitable. The collision came, and for some time serious mischief was imminent. Placard boards were smashed, the few remaining banner staves were converted into splinters, and there was a good deal of hasting, stone throwing, and screaming. Blows were given on both sides. A policeman, struck over the head with a ginger-beer bottle, withdrew, or was dragged disabled from the fray, and conveyed to Westminster Hospital. Another officer was overpowered, and nearly hoisted over the parapet into the Tham a. Many of the people whose passage was thus blocked escaped frightened and enraged into Parliament-street, where ranks of policemen again baffled them. Nevertheless, about 3,000 contrived to enter Palace-yard, where the police appeared somewhat surprised. Entrance to Westminster Hall was somehow effected by the people, but Superintendent Denning quickly concentrated his men and cleared out the intruders, not without scuffling and promptness, but apparently with no more harshness than peremptory orders rendered essential. The telegraph wires were meanwhile set in motion, and reinforcements rapidly poured in—reinforcements of spectators as well as police. Here and there no doubt policemen, strong in their sense of officialism, and bullying in their strength, approached the verge of brutality. One man, for instance, we heard of, was chased by three or four constables and knocked down because he succeeded in breaking through in the line of bluecoats. The representative of a contemporary remonstrated. "That's not English," he exclaimed. "We'll run you in if you don't cut," rejoined the policeman, and run in the bold protester would have been but for a judicious retreat. Ordinary gentlemen, not excluding members of Parliament, barristers, and others fresh from the courts and hall, were sometimes rudely ordered on if they happened to be standing two or three together. The hunted matchmakers, women, children, and men, lingered about wherever they were allowed to reabsorbed the sheriffs' carriages as they rolled along the Embankment drive, and hooted the police persistently; Superintendent Mott, in charge of the police in Palace-yard, had however no further trouble. The men had marched and counter-marched, and taken up up positions of strength, but to the folk from the East-end, when their astonishment at having put London in a state of war had subsided, felt no longer inclined to run amuck against the authorities. Some of the Cabinet Ministers walked down to the House. Mr. Gladstone, who was followed across Palace-yard by a stout police-sergeant, was slightly hissed; Mr. Disraeli as slightly cheered, not by the match-makers, but by well-dressed loungers on the pavement outside. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Bouverie, arm-in-arm, were not recognised. Mr. Lowe was eagerly inquired for, but not found. Every closed cab was supposed to conceal him; but time wore on, and there was no sign of his right honourable appearance. A strong body of police faced the covered passage leading to the Underground Railway; and when half-past four had struck the hunt ceased, and it was generally said that the quarry had run to earth. The rumour was then disseminated, too, that the tax was to be withdrawn, and simultaneously there was a black ti reat from above of rain. By common consent the match-makers, some of them having walked seven miles already, and being footsore in consequence, turned their faces homewards, and straggled in irregular columns of companies, from Westminster to Blackfriars. The police were now drawn up at ease on the roadside, and each group treated them to derisive laughter as it passed to the east. The worthy constables, a little conscience-stricken, may be, at the onslaught they had been obliged to make against women and children, waved good-humoured adieux, and smiled smiles of as much good-will as was consistent with the rules of the service.

Thus, as dusk approached, ended a demonstration which promised to have been peaceable, thoroughly effective in numbers, and genuine in composition—a demonstration which, being at times harshly opposed, might by any accident have been converted into a disastrous collision, discreditable to all parties concerned. We have seen police displays of a similar kind on other occasions since the day when the Reform leaguers were credited with the demolition of the Park railings, and were naturally surprised to find a more ostentatious parade of force than at any previous public gathering. Perhaps the humble match-makers were more dangerous than they looked; at any rate, the fact remains that the police mustered with an unusually formidable front in Westminster Hall, Palace-yard, the Thames Embankment and in Parliament-street. What detailed acts of violence took place we cannot say; in the confusion like many another bystander, we were borne about like a leaf on a fierce tide, amidst cries of terror from the crowd, and peremptory commands from big policemen, who no doubt acted under the orders of their superiors. In one thing the match-makers thoroughly succeeded; they kept Westminster in a ferment for two hours, and proved that during the short interval that has elapsed since Budget night they have keenly comprehended the position in which Mr. Lowe would place them.

BOMBAY.

MR. MANECKSHAH JEHANGUIRSHAH TALEZARKHAN, LL.B., has been admitted as a vakeel of the High Court.

THE steamers Cartago Nova, India, and Magdala, all from Bombay, passed Aden, the first two on the 8th and the latter on the 9th May.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—Mr. T. H. Moore has been appointed a member of this board in the room of Mr. A. D. Grant, who has resigned.

CONSUL FOR THE NETHERLANDS.—Government has recognised Mr. T. T. Hanbart as acting Consul for the Netherlands during the absence of Mr. O. Nolke.

ANOTHER WIDOW MARRIAGE.—We understand that an enterprising and well-to-do Bhattia, Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, intends to marry a widow belonging to his caste.

A SEAMAN DROWNED.—On Wednesday a seaman of the ship Morning Light accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

SUNNUDS have been issued to Mr. Ramchandra Dhondeo Badve and to Mr. Rangrao Trimback Mireckar, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the Ahmednuggur district.

THE FRENCH SHIP WINSLOW, 587 tons, Captain Darmandries, arrived on the 17th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of 9,569 bags of rice, and 69 bales and 300 bundles gunnies. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—In consequence of the return of Mr. Lockley from England, Mr. Moffatt has taken charge as Superintendent of the Water Police, and Mr. Lockley has reverted to his former post as Superintendent of the Fort Division.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old Hindoo woman in the employment of a Parsee jumped into a well near the Gowala Tank on Wednesday. By the exertions of neighbouring people she was speedily taken out and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We learn from a Gujrathee paper that a short time ago a native apothecary of Bulsar was charged before the Sessions Court at Surat with attempting to murder a Hindoo by administering poison in medicine. He was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th May 1871, Rs. 25,45,059; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 56,813; total balance, Rs. 26,01,872. There are in addition 66,800 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Showell, Ibrahim Dulall and Bhoollee Moorally were placed at the bar, the former charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of eight gold bangles, value Rs. 280, the property of Khumissa Hajee Hoossein, and the second with abetment of the offence. Mr. Jehangier appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defence. After fully entering into evidence the magistrate dismissed the charge, and ordered the prosecutor to pay Rs. 25 to the second defendant as amends.

MRS. HOUGH'S PROPERTY AT COLABA.—With reference to the notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th April 1871, page 408, on the subject of the acquisition of the property belonging to Mrs. J. E. L. Hough, at Colaba, it is hereby declared that that notification is only to apply to the 10,220 square yards standing in the name of Lawford Acland, Esquire, in the Collector's books, and not to the remaining 403 square yards mentioned as making up the toal area of 10,623 square yards, as from the tenure on which these 403 square yards are held it is not necessary that they should be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act.—*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 18.

THE Indian public is appealed to for contributions to a fancy bazaar to be held in London this summer in aid of the funds of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution at Belvidere-on-Thames. The articles solicited are "ivory carvings; Cutch silver work; Bombay work-boxes, desks, card-cases, &c.; any inlaid work; curry-powder in small bottles; chutney; cayenne pepper, &c.,"—the etcetera including (we conjecture from the curious mixture of articles specified) pretty much everything. We are told that "the principal steam-shipping companies have most kindly instructed their agents abroad to receive small consignments and send them home free of charge." Notice of contributions despatch should be sent to Captain Tribe, secretary, Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, 2, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, London. —*Pioneer*.

THE EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA, who has been a State prisoner in Kurrachee for the last 12 years, has been allowed, with the approval of Government, to proceed to the Deccan. He left this for Bombay by the last mail steamer.—*Sindian*, May 13.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—We stated in our last issue that a cutia named Cadrio, which had left this on Saturday last for Kotasur, a port near Luckput, with 80 pilgrims, had been wrecked, and that all the passengers and crew, with the exception of 4 or 5 persons, were missing. From further intelligence to hand we learn that 18 men, 4 women, and 5 kullasees were saved.—*Ibid.*

MR. SYDNEY STRONG.—We have much pleasure in welcoming the return to Kurrachee of Mr. Sydney Strong, barrister-at-law. Mr. Strong had, it would appear, proceeded to Rangoon, to practise at the bar there, but as the climate of that place did not agree with his constitution, he was compelled to return to Kurrachee, and we hope that he will, as was the case previously to his departure, secure a fair share of the business appertaining to his profession.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.—At an European District Court Martial, assembled at Poona on the 10th May, under the presidency of Major M. R. Bruce, of H. M.'s 23rd N. L. I., Private John Lambert, of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st Charge—Having, on the 30th April 1871, been drunk on duty, when sentry on No. 1 Post Officer's Mess Guard at Poona. 2nd Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Poona, on the 2nd May, whilst in confinement on the 1st charge, in the presence of No. 1075 Sergeant Alexander Hoskin, 56th Regiment, then in command of the regimental guard, used threatened language towards his superior regimental officers in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"If I don't get a blank discharge this time, by ——— I will do something within a fortnight which will get me hanged or penal servitude. I will strike some officer or shoot some sergeant." The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be fined one pound, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six (336) days. The above sentence has been confirmed by Colonel W. Ashburner, commanding the station.—*Poona Observer*, May 18.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th May, was 326, being 27 less

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, first Baronet, whose death is announced, was the only son of the late Sir Frederick William Herschel, LL.D., F.R.S., K.C.H., the discover of the planet Uranus. He was born at Slough near Windsor in 1792, his mother being a daughter of the late Adee Baldwin, Esq., of Slough. Routledge's Biography tells us that he was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1813, and devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with the late Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjection with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted to each of them their gold medal, Feb. 7, 1826. As the first result of these observations, ten thousand in number, he presented to the Royal Society of London, in 1823, a catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he published a second catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828 another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope; contributed to the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society" a paper which contained the exact measurement of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," in the Encyclopædia Metropolitna;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia," in his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series; and in a great number of memoirs, many of which relate to photography, published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere. The Astronomical Society again voted him their gold medal for his Catalogue of Nebulæ, Jan. 8, 1836. He spent four years at the Cape of Good Hope in 1834-8, where he examined, under circumstances the most favourable, the whole southern celestial hemisphere, and suggested the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days and simultaneously at different places. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense. The interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes outside the circle of astronomers was manifested in the honours showered upon him on his return. A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex,—an honour, however, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was created a baronet; in 1839 an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford; and in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 the Astronomical Society voted him a testimonial for his work on the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he filled the office of president. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a most valuable manual; and in Dec. of that year was appointed Master of the Mint; which post he resigned in Feb. 1855. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his son William James Herschel, who entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1853, and is now Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

MR. PARIS ON INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

(*The Architect.*)

MR. W. PARIS, an architect well known for his works in India, read a paper on the Public Works Department of India, of which the following is an abstract:—

Mr. Paris commenced by quoting the old maxim—"A man cannot be Jack of all Trades," of which he said the Public Works Department of India afforded an apt illustration. The Public Works Department is a very large and important branch of the Indian Government, and it includes a great number of different departments, such as those of irrigation, railways, harbour defences, architecture, and the fine arts, &c. The appointments which Mr. Paris held were such, he said, as to enable him to realise most thoroughly the utter fallacy of the Architectural Department as at present constituted in India. Prior to 1863, the office of Architect to Government, or, as he was then designated, Civil Architect, was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers. The appointment was usually given to a senior officer, as in those days it was one of the highest paid sinecures of the service. In 1864, Government instituted an Architectural Department and in due course an Architect to Government was appointed both in Calcutta and Bombay. During Mr. Paris's tenure of office, he had great opportunities of tracing the source of the evil of Public Works Department architecture. When he first went to Bombay the T-square was quite unknown, and it was only after a considerable time that the Royal Engineers and their assistants took kindly to its use. As Architect to Government it was his privilege to receive all designs from those about to build on the land purchased from Government, and after duly criticising them it was his duty to forward them to the Government for final approval. The design in most instances were ludicrous in the extreme. Mr. Paris narrated the following as giving a fair illustration of a Bombay architect such as Government is pleased to encourage in the nineteenth century. A Parsee (who signed himself "Architect and Surveyor") was requested by a native of considerable fortune to design him a house for one of his plots of land on the Esplanade. The Parsee readily complied and prepared his design, which in due course he submitted to Mr. Paris. The design was so bad and showed such an utter ignorance of architecture (it was supposed to be Palladian) that Mr. Paris was induced to ask the Parsee what training he had received as an architect. "Oh," he remarked, "I have 'Gwilt's Encyclopædia," and two or three other books, from which I copy, but I never had any instruction." This was no solitary instance, and it was not to be wondered at that the buildings throughout India are a disgrace to the British Government, and unworthy of the name of architecture. The Government selects its architects from the Royal Engineers, Civil Engineers, and Infantry and Cavalry officers, and Padies, and at the present time the only architect by profession in the Governmetal service that Mr. Paris knew of, is Mr. Molecey, his fellow pupil, and he is an assistant to a Colonel of the Royal Engineers, at Bombay. In the benighted Presidency of Madras, as it is called, they have a quasi-architect to Government, but his title as such is suppressed altogether, and he is called an "Executive Engineer." In private life he enjoys the title and reputation of "Architect to Government," and he does the work appertaining to that appointment. It was simply from the fact of his title being kept *sub rosa* that he escaped the wholesale clearance that was made in the Architectural Department in January of last year. The officer referred to is a Civil Engineer by profession, and not an architect. In India, any man "who has a taste that way" (as is the expression used by the Indian Government officials), be he ever so ignorant of architecture, is sure to be singled out as a man of rare talent and possibly called upon to prepare details of the design of some well-known architect at home, and the misfortune is that those holding the highest Government appointments are, as a rule, so ignorant of art and architecture that they cannot detect the difference between an inferior and a meritorious design. The Government has an extraordinary idea that when once a small-scale design is prepared the architect's duties cease, and it is presumed that the officer who carries it out, must, of necessity, be perfectly competent to work out the full-sized details, and hence, one never had any particular satisfaction in preparing a design. It was truly distressing to watch the progress of Government buildings, as in all cases (except when models were prepared at the School of Art) the detail was simply the ignorant rubbish and insipid attempts that would naturally result from natives being employed upon it. Hindus and Parsees are engaged in designing Gothic caps and every other kind of detail. Mr. Paris quoted one instance where a Hindu was called upon to design a reredos for a church, and not only did he do so, but he actually modelled its ornament. The result might be imagined. One need not be surprised, therefore, at the specimens of the Public Works Department in every station and cantonment of India, when, even in a highly civilized city like Bombay, so much encouragement was given to the non-initiated. Of the old Public Works Department architecture at Bombay, the Cathedral, the Town-hall, the Jamsetjee Hospital, &c., are beyond criticism, as they were built at a time when architecture was at a very low ebb, even in England; but now that architecture is an acknowledged profession, and that there is a School of Art in Bombay, it is a sad reflection upon Government that they should tolerate so anomalous a state of things. Sir Bartle Frere did much during his Governorship to encourage art and architecture, and Mr. Paris expressed his indebtedness to him for many acts of kindness and sympathy during his Indian career. It was during Sir Bartle's tenure of office that the School of Art was established, and he it was who was most instrumental in introducing architecture into the Government service, and Mr. Paris was of opinion that had Sir Bartle remained in office the Architectural Department would not have been a victim to the retrenchments which were called for by the Supreme Government at the beginning of last year. In proceeding to give his impressions of architecture up-country Mr. Paris said that in every station and cantonment that he visited throughout all parts of India, he found at the inevitable P.W.D. stamped on every church, hospital, barrack, memorial, &c. Nowhere out of Bombay (save a few exceptions in Calcutta) did he meet with a single building which was not an abomination. There were, however, degrees of badness; but in no case did he meet with a successful design or good details. At Umballa is, perhaps, the only church worthy of mention. It is a specimen of the Decorated period of English work, and at a distance it might be mistaken for a good thing, but on close inspection it is found to be built of stucco, and the details are (as usual) carried out by ignorant hands, although there are decided evidences that an architect must have designed the building originally, the proportions and massing of the whole being unquestionably good. At Delhi is a very fair attempt at architecture in the building for the Government Museum: and it may fairly be concluded that an architect must have been consulted in its design. Mr. Paris thought it was greatly to be regretted that more encouragement was not given to the Hindus and Mahomedans to follow up their own peculiar styles of architecture, for it is too painfully evident that in domestic architecture they are losing all traces of their indigenous art, and in its place they were engaged daily in erecting buildings of a bastardised type of the very worst description of nondescript Classic."

Having read some extracts from Indian journals, showing the necessity for an improvement in matters architectural on that continent, Mr. Paris proceeded to give a sketch of the rise and progress of Indian architecture.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 29.

HUMILITY ITSELF—CONSIDERING.—"None ought to aspire to be wiser than the laws."

"KNOWING men" are usually known men—in fact, more known than trusted.

CHOICE OF FRENCH COLOURS.

Magenta or Red.

THE WAY TO CHEAT HIM.

If Lowe will not from tax our matches spare,
Though makers, sellers, buyers shriek *crescendo*;
Let's burn one-half we burn now, and so pare
To one-half his "*lucellum*," a *non lucendo*.

TO A MILLION AND A HALF CORRESPONDENTS.

No more jokes upon the subject of Mr. Lowe's tax on matches will be received after this notice. The police have strict orders to keep the pathway in front of the office clear of obstructions.

ODOR LUCRI.

"*Non olet*," quoth Vespasian *Imperator*—
Sniffing a match, so says Bob Lowe Taxator.
Touch match-making at all, 'tis dangerous dalliance
But couple *Lowe* with *match*, and 'tis *mésalliance*.

ON A FALSE RUMOUR.

"The Arch of Triumph down!" Not so.
Half is the truth, which we deplore:
France's proud Arch is still a show;
'Tis France's Triumph that's no more.

"BON VOYAGE!"—Bus-Conductor (to portly female, who was indignant at having been carried a little beyond her destination)—"Well, there y'are, Mum, fust to yer left. Y'ain't got so very far to go, and the *wind's at yer back!*!"

A LITTLE SUGGESTION.

There is a beverage, not certainly in much request at the tables of the high and haughty, known as spruce beer. It will only be a proper compliment to the author of the new Licencing Bill, to call the improved liquor we are to have when that measure becomes law—Bruce beer.

MEMORANDUM FOR MANAGERS.—The managers of playhouses are wont to announce that their theatres are nightly crowded. This information makes all who hate to be stifled, and will go to see only a probably good performance, stop away. Unintelligent audiences, and pieces to suit them, are thus perpetuated.

BRAVO, BISHOP!—No better thing has been said than one by the Bishop of Peterborough on the Church Millinery question:—"Shame that such an army as has to fight 'The Enemy' should be quarrelling over its uniforms!" He who gives name to the borough could hardly have spoken more apostolically.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

"Hallos! *You've* no call to be in here! *You* haven't got a fust-class ticket, I know."

"No! I hain't!"

"Well, come out! This ain't a third-class carriage!"

"*Hain't it?* Lor? Well I thought it *was, by the look of the passengers!*

ASCETICISM!

Grace—"But how dull in London in Lent!"

Alice—"Dull! O dear, no! There was no end of shopping to be done, and plenty of fun in the Park; and lots of people we knew went to the best church services in the mornings, and again in the evenings, before dinner, you know."

SPORT ON A GRAND SCALE.—A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Caragolah, in a description of some wild-beast shooting, says of the sportsmen who did it, that—"Besides the four tigers, they had a good bag of buffaloes, deer, and pigs." What a very large bag it must have been! Apparently there are giants on the earth again in these days.

MATCH MAKERS TO THE RESCUE!

"*Ex luce lucellum!*"
How if makers miss-tell um?
And boys cease to sell um?
And buyers expel um?
For, Lucifer, bellum!
Bob Lowii oculum
Confodi tenellum!

THE BLESSING OF RAIN.

Hip, hip, hooray!
A rainy day!
The drops, incessant, fall.
How hard it pours!
Whilst I'm in doors,
Not any one will call.
When I go out,
And walk about,
In waterproof array,
There none will be,
To trouble me,
By getting in my way.

PETER THE HERMIT.

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

Speaking of the Americans (U.S.) the *Times* very justly says—"We must learn wherein we offend our neighbours." There are at least two particulars wherein it is likely that the higher portion of the English Press highly offends them. One is that of never using the Americanism "reliable." Another point is avoidance of the other Americanism, to "claim," in the sense of to allege. But they should consider how very common both these Americanisms are in all those numerous English newspapers, the level of whose style is adapted to that of the intelligence and refinement of the mighty masses.

LATEST BULLETIN.

On Thursday, April the 20th, the Royal Society were so indiscreet as to allow a paper to be read before them entitled "Note on the Circumstances of the Transits of Venus over the Sun's Disk in the years 2004 and 2012." The public will not be surprised to hear that we have since thought it our duty to make daily inquiries as to the state of Dr. Cumming, who, we regret to add, has been totally prostrate, and utterly unable to attend to his affairs, in consequence of this audacious anticipation of events. The last accounts, however, were more cheering, the Doctor had roused himself, and was busy preparing another work for the press, destined to annihilate Mr. Hind and all other such wicked astronomers.

"MIST, MIST, O MIST!"

It having been announced that the Emperor Napoleon and his family, desiring to effect an escape from the impertinence of British vulgarians, were about to reside at Whitby, the *Situation*, a French journal published here, observes—

"We do not doubt that Chiselhurst will soon be deserted; but we do not think its guests will leave it in order to retire still further into the mists of Albion."

We compliment the French scribe upon his admirable acquaintance with geography. Chiselhurst he evidently knows to be a place on the edge of the sea, while Whitby is, he is equally aware, in the heart of a woody region. The "mists" are in the French Cockney's brain.

THE GREAT REVELATION.

This announcement was officially made last week:—

"A paragraph has lately appeared in several journals giving the description of a casket, which it is supposed that the late Duke of Wellington left Prince Arthur, with directions that it should be opened when His Royal Highness came of age. We have been assured that this story has no foundation whatever, but is the creation of some imaginative brain."

Notwithstanding this contradiction, Mr. Punch, adheres (like a limpet on a rock) to the statement which he had the honour of making. There is such a casket, and the contents are what he described. This will be proved in proper time. The contradiction was suddenly and rather unadvisedly put out on the appearance of Mr. Lowe's Budget, and the announcement of his artful device in regard to inherited property. But all this will be made smooth, and Mr. Punch merely adds, "Wait and see." The *Court Circular* will tell a very different story at no remote date.

SNOBS AND SOVEREIGNS.

I hem a jolly British Snob, and I glory in the name,
I know I ain't got no self-respect, nor I ain't no sense of shame.
And a crowned, or hex-crowned 'ed I'll own I do delight to mob,
For I'm a regular out-and-out rampagious British Snob.

I don't regard no privatecy, for no feelins I don't care,
Let me shove but close enough to 'em for to 'ave a good full stare.
And I ham that blessed habject, it would gratify me so,
To get a touch from Majesty, if honly with the toe!

Their gates, to watch when they goes out, I constantly besets,
In their walks and drives waylays 'em—in their way 'oorayin gets
And when I can't run arter 'em, because at 'ome they keeps,
I tries to hoverlook their walls, and through their palins peeps.

There's relicks, O 'ow 'appy I should be if sitch was mine!
I would set 'em on a halter, and I'd keep 'em in a shrine.
If I'd a got a pair of boots which vunce a Hemp'ror wore,
I do think I should set 'em up for a idol to adore.

OBSERVATIONS BY A COCKNEY NATURALIST.

A Nightingale has been heard singing in Kensington Gardens (Vide *Times*, April 19.) A salmon has been seen swimming close to London bridge. A trout has been observed reposing on a marble slab, near to Charing Cross. Sticklebacks have been captured in the waters of the Serpentine. Plovers' eggs have been discovered in the middle of Covent Garden: I myself have found there as many as two dozen in a single walk. There is a rookery in St. Giles's, well known to the police. I have seen a pigeon shot not far from Shepherd's bush, and I have heard one has been plucked by a member of the hawk tribe at another West-End haunt. Blackbeetles are common in the back-kitchens of Belgravia, and blue-bottles abound among the butchers of Whitechapel during the warm months. There is another kind of fly, which is said to be Indigenous to the stables of the jobmasters, and which also may be seen by observant cockney naturalists, but less seldom in Whitechapel than near the Regent's Park. Sparrow-clubs have not been established yet in London, but pea-shooters are common in many of its streets. I am told that early risers may hear a male canary singing in the neighbourhood of Islington at four o'clock, A.M., and may also hear a cock crow any morning, except Sunday, between five and six o'clock. The thrush has been observed among sundry of the children, under medical inspection, in the nurseries and infant hospitals of town. Little ducks are plentiful in the *salons* of Tyburnia, and in Bayswater and Brompton there are numbers of great geese. Welsh rabbits may be seen close to Covent Garden, and wild turkeys have been noticed even in the Strand, hanging by the beak. In the purlieus of St. Stephen's, where are the sacred haunts of the collective wisdom of the Kingdom, I have heard the bootings of many an old owl. From information which I have received from members of the metropolitan police, I may assert that larks are common in the Hayma-ket, and that on the shores of the silver Thames, at Wapping, there is frequently observable a goodly flock of mudlarks. From similar information, I may add that there are careful observers in the streets who rarely pass a day without their setting their eyes upon a robbin'. Who shall say that in the very midst of the metropolis there is not abundant evidence of a truly rural, and a toorallooral life?

CONVERSATIONS ON WAR AND GENERAL CULTURE.*

(*Saturday Review*, April 15.)

THE conversations of the familiar Friends in Council supply a convenient framework for the discussion of current matters of importance. The dramatic element in philosophical or ethical dialogues ought not to be too prominent; and in a certain sense it should be conventional. The personages ought to adhere with approximate closeness to their assigned characters, as the exponents of the dogmatic, the sceptical, the earnest, or the humorous view of the common subject-matter. Like machines which, by different contrivances, sort various materials from a common heap, Mr. Milverton and Sir John Ellesmere and their companions extract from the topics of debate the inferences which correspond to their respective modes of thought. In formal treatises the same result may be occasionally attained by limitations and exceptions, and often by the use of irony; but the form of dialogue, when it is skilfully handled, is justly popular. The Friends in Council are free from monotony and dulness as when they first communicated their lucubrations to the world. It was difficult to create a new and deeper impression of the horrors of war, even by the calculation that the men wounded in the late campaign would fill a double row of beds placed side by side all the way from London to Dover. Statistical illustrations of the kind suggest a sense of unreality, although they proceed from the natural effort of the imagination to provide itself with a tangible object. It was also impossible that the profoundest antipathy to war should suggest any method of abating or diminishing the evil. In one of the Conversations Mr. Milverton dwells on the expediency of increasing the power of the classes which are most thoroughly averse to war; but neither legislation nor statesmanship can do much to determine the relative influence of the sections into which a community is divided. English statesmen, who have become in modern times the most determined opponents of war, have demanded themselves that writers in the political press are little better than international firebrands; but they have no means of preventing the formation of public opinion by those who make it the business of their lives to acquire and apply political knowledge. The Friends in Council are more acute and more liberal than the Ministers and ex-Ministers who cherish an excusable dislike of their self-appointed censors. In some instances a quarrel which is talked out is less likely to be fought out, for nations occasionally listen to reason. Even the Americans would be, if possible, more angry about the Alabama if their pretensions had been doggedly neglected, instead of being discussed and refuted. In England there is no need of readjusting, for pacific purposes, the balance of society. The middle classes only yield to the aristocracy in their love of peace; and the politicians of the working classes have been taught that former wars were prosecuted by the oligarchy for selfish purposes. Nothing is more remarkable than the change of feeling which has on this subject been produced since the beginning of the century. The entire and unconscious fearlessness with which Englishmen regarded the most gigantic of national contests impresses some of their descendants with a kind of envious admiration. It was perhaps wrong to forget the sufferings of the war in its cause and its objects; but a State in which the Government counted unhesitatingly on the support of the country was not in an unsound condition. No war will in the present generation be due to English pugnacity; and it is possible that other nations may gradually be influenced by English example, or by the indigenous operation of the same causes. Of the two great military Powers, the Germans are both satisfied with victory, and fresh from recent experience of danger and hardship; and the French can scarcely have failed to be partially converted from the worship of glory. One of the Friends in Council justly and sagaciously remarks that no great change has ever been produced in the world by motives of self-interest; but elsewhere he dwells on the importance of making the pursuits of peace interesting. The chronic warfare of the middle ages, including perhaps the Crusades, may be in great measure attributed to the intolerable dulness of ordinary life. Except hunting, a gentleman had nothing to amuse him; and his dulness in the luxuries were of the simplest description. The interminable length of old metrical narratives results from the difficulty of passing time without books or newspapers, and often without rational conversation. A knight in a campaign was scarcely worse fed or worse lodged than at home; and while he was abroad he enjoyed constant excitation and occasional opportunities of plunder. Pericles gave a somewhat similar explanation of the contrast between the lively and accomplished Athenians and the Lacedæmonians who devoted their lives to incessant preparations for war.

All dialogues above the degree of professional consultations deviate into episodical digressions. It is only necessary for a writer of conversations to take care that his collateral passages arise naturally out of the main discussion, and tend in turn to illustrate the principal subject. A short essay on Quarrelling bears an obvious relation to the theory of war, though the distinction is in this instance more important than the analogy. It is only in exceptional cases that Governments engage in war for the purpose of expressing wounded feeling; and, on the other hand, there is for the most part nothing to be gained by a private quarrel. If, unfortunately, the Americans should deliberately or otherwise force England into a war on the Alabama dispute, their motives will be rather passionate and vindictive than consciously selfish; yet their demagogues habitually offer them the acquisition of Canada as a reward for the indulgence of anger. The French declaration of war against North Germany was chiefly caused by the national vanity and cupidity which had been for half a century sedulously cultivated by the teachers and flatterers of the people. M. Thiers, with the unanimous approval of his countrymen, told the Imperial Government that it had left itself no blunder to commit, because it had promoted or tolerated the partial union of Germany by its neutrality in the campaign of Sadowa. The desire of annexing the Rhine provinces was perhaps less immediately operative than resentment for the humiliation which, according to the orators of the Opposition, had been inflicted on France. The national illusions might perhaps have been gradually dissipated without practical result, if they had not been reflected and magnified in the nervous fancy of the Emperor. He probably suspected that the imputations on his policy were partially just, and being, as Milverton says, of private disputants, unable to forgive himself, he precipitated the fatal rupture. The most conspicuous example of cold-blooded and covetous quarrels is afforded by the chronic relations of Russia to Turkey. The alleged wrongs of the Christian subjects of the Porte form no appreciable element in the hostile pretenses which have for more than a century been habitually entertained at St. Petersburg. The first Napoleon for the most part arranged his wars for the purpose of displaying his military superiority and aggrandizing his Empire, but in the later years of his reign he had taught himself to believe that resistance to his will was a criminal act of rebellion. When he alleged, as one of his pretexts for taking possession of Rome, that the Pope had not sufficiently cursed the English heretics, a mere predatory instinct acquired a kind of theatrical lustre from a touch of arrogance bordering on insanity. Another race of conquerors, well known to some of the Friends in Council, were more sincere in their belief that in plundering the heathen of the New World they were executing the will of heaven. The chief objection to an exposure of the evils of war is that it is written in English, and addressed to English readers, who are already convinced of the paramount advantages of peace. If Mr. Cobden were alive he would perhaps at last admit, though his eulogists boast that he never changed an opinion, that England is not the most combative and ambitious of nations.

A lively dissertation on the utility of studying natural science bears more indirectly on the question of war, though it properly belongs to the subject of culture. The didactic protagonist of the friendly Council is deeply impressed with the sanitary and economical advantages of scientific knowledge, and the critical man of the world ultimately admits in a half serious tone that he "believes in nothing but the biggest of big guns and the smallest of small animalculæ. I see that the nation will prevail in the war which has guns of the longest range, and that that people will excel in health and comfort which has the greatest knowledge of dust and animalculæ." It might be asserted on similar grounds that the nation will be warmest which makes the best flannel, or the cleanest which excels in the manufacture of cotton; yet a knowledge of the arts of spinning and weaving is not essential to a liberal education. For the analysis of dust one Professor Tyndall supplies the needs of a nation. His experiments, if they were verified by five millions of pupils in science, could at the best only turn out to be true. Mr. Milverton quotes a great author who protested against any acquaintance with the Antiopes, and who refers to his own experience in examining some school children who knew nothing but some of the prophecies of Ezekiel. The useless Scriptural learning which has been forced on village children before the days of the Education Act might perhaps be advantageously exchanged for knowledge less remote from practice; yet the attempt to educate the intellect and morals in total disregard of material profit indicates an unconscious generosity and largeness of thought in the teachers and in their employers. It may be well that the more cultivated classes should know something of dust and animalculæ, not that they may learn the mysteries of respiration and ventilation, but because the material world supplies matter for intellectual cogitation. It cannot be too often repeated, until the truism is accepted, that it is more convenient to employ a mason or a watchmaker than to learn how to lay stones or make watches. The few novel-readers who think of what they read pursue a study in which they are more nearly concerned than in the composition of dust or the manners of infusoria. There was a time when it was a commonplace to say that the proper study of mankind was man; and literature rather than science, according to the philosopher of the Latin Grammar, effectually softens the character, not allowing it to be harsh and rude. Milverton's illustration is for once more interesting than his doctrine:—

"There was no discovery in science [he says] during Lord Palmerston's time which that much inquiring man did not read about, and, as far he could, master. . . . I have often made long railway journeys with him, we two alone in a compartment. For about the first fifty miles he would work at official boxes. Then, for he was the most courteous and kind of men, he would have a little talk with me about affairs in general, thinking it right to be companionable. And then, out of his capacious great-coat pockets he would bring some scientific paper—the last thing published by the Astronomical Society, or the last discovery in optics—and he would be absorbed in this paper until the end of the journey. The only things that occasionally took the place of his scientific studies were works relating to the grammar of foreign languages. He knew more about Italian and modern Greek than almost any other man. Now I have always put him down in my own mind as a man of real culture."

It is pleasant to learn that a statesman who is regretted less for himself than for the lost type which he represented was capable of intellectual diversion. A bigoted critic accustomed to insist on the necessity of literary training might have hastily condemned Lord Palmerston for the strange ignorance which rendered it possible for him to believe that Shakspeare's plays were written by Bacon. The mind of a statesman ought in the intervals of his business to have some rational occupation, lest like the rusty sword it should eat into itself for lack of something else to hew and hack; but what food may be selected to take off the edge of morbid appetite is a secondary consideration depending on natural taste and early habit. Some of the most earnest advocates of the claims of science have themselves received an exclusively literary education. Familiar with their own department, they attribute an intrinsic superiority to the branches of knowledge which they happen to see from the outside. Aware perhaps of the inutility of superficial or fragmentary acquaintance with classical learning and philology, they fail to apply the same test to a smattering of chemistry or botany. A judicious trainer will cultivate a boyish faculty of observation, but he will not less willingly encourage a taste for reading. The mature student of literature, though he may be willing to assume that the unknown is magnificent, will neither wish that he had wasted his energy in reading encyclopædias nor undervalue his own pursuits because they are congenial to his nature. There is no objection to his occasionally thinking with the Ellesmere of the Conversations that, if he had life to come over again, he would know more about fungoid growths and atoms; but as another interlocutor says, "Thanks to Tyndall and Huxley you have discovered" what he would never have discovered for himself, nor was it necessary that the discovery should be made twice over. Let the man of letters thank Tyndall and Huxley, and deserve their gratitude in return by adorning the City of historical study, of thought and expression, in which his own lot has been cast.

SHIFTS OF TRAVEL AND CAMP LIFE.*

(*Saturday Review*, April 15.)

THE main conception of Messrs. Lord and Baines's *Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration* is in all fairness to be traced to Mr. Francis Galton's *Art of Travel*, published fifteen years ago. Much of the same ground is gone over in the present more extensive work, with the addition of expedients which have been taught by more wide or recent experience, and of inventions due to the needs and the ingenuity of the intervening years. The volume before us may be set down as a very encyclopædia of travel and campaigning, the main drawback from its usefulness or value lying in the serious addition which its sheer bulk must bring to the inevitable *impedimenta* of the traveller. The compilers appear not to have acquired their experimental knowledge of the subject in company with each other. They compare their labours to those of two voyagers who after a long cruise in far-off seas throw together their joint gleanings. While one was exploring the wilds of North Australia, the other was roughing it in a mere canvas covered hole in the earth before Sebastopol. The scenes changing, Southern and Tropical Africa is trodden by the late Australian traveller, whilst the rugged hills and wild ravines of the Crimea are exchanged for the jungle and arid plains of Central India. The lessons and hints they have in consequence to impart to intending voyagers comprise numberless points of advice which stand far apart in their local or particular interest, as well as those which hold good for universal use, and are of equal import for every region and clime. After all, whatever may be done to generalize upon the subject, the destination of the traveller and the objects he has in view must materially, as premised by our authors, modify the nature and extent of his equipment. It has been their aim throughout that the traveller of each class may find his needs anticipated in as single and succinct a form as may well be. The military officer, especially if bound on duty beyond the cut-and-dried requirements of the service, the hunter ambitious of encounters with the big game of the jungle or the forest, the emigrant studious for the comfort of a wife or family while seeking a home in little-known and far-off lands, or the hardy and self-reliant explorer pushing his way singly or in a band over mountain and prairie, plain and river, where no foot of civilized man has pierced, have wants or measures of comfort the most distinct and various. Each will do well to regulate his outfit by the light of the manifold hits of experience here brought together.

As a sample of organization on a scale commensurate with the full scientific and economical resources of modern times, we would point to the exploring expedition to which one of our authors was attached in Australia. Never, we suppose, was an army fitted out for war with a more exact attention to details, or on a more systematic study of the object to be kept in view, than was this little force of explorers. Under the commander and his assistant were a geologist, an artist and storekeeper, a surgeon and naturalist, a botanist, a natural history collector, an overseer, a farrier and smith, a harness-maker, nine European stockmen, and two native shepherds, in all twenty-one souls. Their stock of provisions was calculated for a consumption of eighteen months. For land conveyance they had fifty horses, with the necessary gear down to the minutest article, and arms and ammunition on a sufficiently formidable scale; for camp furniture five tents, eight feet square, with fittings and equipage complete, scientific instruments of the most approved and handy construction, with nautical and other manuals or tables. The tools needful for campaigning, the appropriate clothing for bush life, with medical appliances for two years, and naturalist's stores and miscellaneous objects in endless variety for presents or to meet contingencies, were supplemented by forage for horses, sheep, and cattle, from Moreton Bay to Victoria River, 2,200 miles, at 14 lbs. a head per diem. For conveyance across rivers or navigation of inland waters they took a portable canoe, made by Edgington, of inflated canvas in four sections, each section when inflated and laced to a frame forming half a boat, the whole making up a double canoe on which could be laid a platform of fifteen feet by seven. These canvas bags proved in time less efficacious than had been expected. The seams not being properly stitched, but only cemented together, softened and burst at 120deg. though warranted to stand 170deg. of heat. Many days had to be spent in securely stitching every seam. A simple canoe to ferry one traveller over a stream can be made by taking a couple of waterproof tubes, not less than seven feet long and eight inches in diameter, inclosed in unprepared canvas so tight as to relieve them from any strain, and connected by one breadth of canvas for the voyager to sit upon. A small frame of wood should keep these tubes parallel to each other, about twenty inches or two feet apart, for ease and comfort in propulsion. Of all materials for a boat our author is disposed to recommend pure sheet copper, about 11lbs. to the square foot. It is flexible, easily worked, may be bent and folded in a way no iron will stand, and to the end retains a proportionate value as old copper. An officer had the two ends of a yawl or whale boat built of copper, which, though the stem would frequently be doubled up by touching the ground of some African river, never admitted any leakage, and after half an hour's skilful hammering was got into shape again. One at least of Mr. Lynch's boats on the Dead Sea was of copper, and a copper boat was carried, our author recollects, in sections upon camels to Lake Chad. Captain Burton had, at Zanzibar, a boat of corrugated iron, so unfit as to be called by the Arabs the "Runner-away;" but our author found galvanized iron fail for the purpose, as not being flexible enough. A sketch is given by him of a double boat of copper, specially built for a journey across Africa from Walvisch Bay on the west coast to the Victoria Falls, whence he and a friend hope to navigate the Zambesi to the Eastern Sea. Each half was composed of six watertight compartments, four feet in length, of one sheet of copper, each sheet, when clamped together by screws and nuts, overlapping the one behind it like the scales of a lobster's armour. The whole built piecemeal in a little bedroom, scarce eight feet by twelve, with such appliances as the colony afforded, forms no mean tribute to the ingenuity and skill of her designers. Her total cost was a little over £100. We regret that our author's strict adherence to the scope of his work prevents his giving us any details of the progress or results of his expedition.

The history, make, and exploits of impromptu floats or vessels of all kinds will be found treated at exhaustive length in our authors' pages. The necessity of castaway mariners has in some of these cases been the mother of invention. In others a combination of needs has led to ingenious structures like the tent-waggon boats of South Africa, where the waggon tilt improvised out of a few rude planks and hoops of flour-barrels serves at times for a substantial rain-proof house; at other times, inverted and launched upon the water, it is made to carry the travelling party with all their belongings across a stream. The oblong chests which are usually carried in Cape waggons can equally on a pinch be converted into a buoyant, roomy and manageable craft. The mode of fitting and fastening them together is illustrated in a very graphic sketch. One of the simplest of rafts was that constructed by Mr. F. Whymper and Mr. Ranald M'Donald of boards from an Indian hunting lodge tied together with withies of cedar twigs, holes being pierced for the purpose with pistol-bullets. Heaps of sedge grass have been made available for floatage from times probably still more primitive than those of the inflated skins or earthen pots made familiar to us by the sculptures or relievi of Egypt and Assyria. At the opposite end of the scale of progress we are shown the American life-raft Nonpareil, a successful application of the tubular system, which recently made the voyage across the Atlantic. This clever little craft was constructed of three parallel inflated tubes, covered with stout canvas, connected by breadths of the same, with a rectangular frame laid over all to support the masts and rudder-fittings. By way of anchoring her in the open sea, or having her drift effectually checked, and the sea broken before reaching her, use was ingeniously made of the drogue or float of canvas stretched on a large hoop, with four lines attached so as to keep it upright and bring upon it the drag of the sea. Manifold are the expedients collected by Messrs. Lord and Baines, from the experiences of seamen and the repertories of scientific invention, in the way of extempore rudders, as well as the use of kites for communication with a lee shore, propelling a light vessel, or even mounting a cliff or other height. The same chapter appropriately winds up with the most approved saws of weather-wisdom, and rules for the recovery of life in cases of apparent drowning.

Perhaps the most original, and not the least serviceable, of our authors' chapters is that on "Working in Metals." If in some respects a novelty amongst the requirements of travel, it is easily to be seen of how great value practical knowledge of this kind may prove in camp life or exploration. How well spent would be a few hours before starting in learning from a blacksmith how to weld together a couple of bits of iron, and from a tinman how to solder copper or tin! If a portable forge does not form the part it should in his equipment, the traveller may often meet with some appliance of the kind even among savage tribes like those of South Africa. If not, he may do much to improvise what is needful out of the materials nature has placed ready to hand. The present volume supplies him with instructions for smelting the native ores of iron, copper, and lead. Where bellows cannot be had or made, an ingenious substitute may be borrowed from the inhabitants of New Guinea. A pair of cylinders hollowed from tree trunks are set upright side by side, united at top by a wooden tube which serves to let out the air. On the top of these cylinders sits a man or boy, who works up and down each alternately a couple of mopshaped pistons, which are made up of poles, armed at the ends with bundles of fibre, feathers, or dry grass, so adjusted as to expand when thrust down and collapse on being drawn up. Thus a continuous and forcible blast is kept up. As a curiosity in the way of making shifts which will for the future be rendered superfluous by the simple invention of the keyless or self-winding watch, we extract the following instance of how, by the mere light of nature, an artificial yet highly embarrassing want may be met:—

In an out-of-the-way corner of Central India we were so unfortunate as to lose our watch-key—the last of three. This we replaced as follows: We first routed out a piece of soft steel about the size of a small black-lead pencil. After filing off one end perfectly flush, we placed it in the fire, whilst we prepared the square end of a saddler's awl by grinding it to the exact size of the key-square of the fusee of the watch. When the steel was heated to a cherry red, we fixed it upright in the vice, and then supporting the bit of awl with a pair of pliers we, with a light hammer, drove it a fair distance into the steel bar. When it cooled, it was reheated, and the bit of awl driven deeper, until a square hole of sufficient depth was formed. The bar was then filed down to the size of the key-hole of the watch. The requisite length was then cut off; the end flattened out for a thumb-piece; and a hole drilled in it to pass a thin strip of tendon through. A few finishing touches were given with a fine file; the work was heated to a blue heat on a bit of red-hot iron, and was then dropped into a cup of water. So we made our watch-key, which did its work well through about 4,000 miles of travelling, and was as good as new when we returned to England with it hanging at our whip-cord watch-guard.

Upon the commissariat of travel, the selection and provision of food, the simple art of cookery and preservation of eatables, the supply and purification of water, with all that relates to dietary or hygienic rules in the most comprehensive sense, our authors will be found thoughtful and suggestive. The tastes of the sportsman blend in their pages in the kindliest manner with the pursuits of the naturalist and the scientific collector. Nor are the requirements of the artist forgotten. A chapter on "Sketching and Painting under the Ordinary Difficulties of Travel" will supply hints the value of which will often be gratefully realized by those who have gone forth forearmed by their aid to the artist's battle with nature in her fitful moods. Even in the ills which human flesh is nowhere more painfully he